

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:  
Kentucky—Fair and warmer Tuesday;  
increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday.  
Indiana—Fair and warmer Tuesday;  
increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday.  
Tennessee—Fair and warmer Tuesday;  
increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday.

## THE LATEST.

The Supreme Court handed down yesterday its long-expected decision in the cases involving the commodities clause of the Hepburn interstate commerce act, reversing the decision of the lower court, which held the section unconstitutional. The construction for which the Government contended, however, was not sustained, the court deciding that a railroad might transport commodities produced or mined by it, provided the road does not own the commodity at the time of its shipment. It was also held that ownership of stock in the company owning the commodity does not constitute ownership by the railroad. The decision is expected to make but little change in the connection between the railroads and the anthracite mines.

James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., obtained a divorce from Mrs. Minnie Leonard Cabanne Brandenburg, in St. Louis yesterday, and was granted the custody of their son, whom Broughton Brandenburg, of New York, recently took to San Francisco. The divorce case was on the default docket, and no defense was offered. The plaintiff alleged desertion.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco handed down a decision reversing the opinion of the District Court in the case in which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company was found guilty of granting rebates and sent to pay fines amounting to \$330,000.

Senator Johnson, of North Dakota, is opposing the effort to erect a statue in Washington to Alexander Hamilton. He has introduced a resolution repealing the resolution providing for such a memorial. In a speech in support of his attitude, he denounced Hamilton as "a contemptible rascal."

Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, presented in the House his resolution protecting against the placing of the picture of Jefferson Davis on the silver service to be presented to the battleship Mississippi by the people of her patronage state.

A secret primary election in Hancock county to-day has been robbed of most of its interest by the withdrawal of many of the contending candidates. There is no opposition for nearly all of the principal offices.

Tribute to the memory of the late Alexander R. Shepherd, former Governor of the District of Columbia, was paid by citizens of the district at the unveiling of a statue erected in Washington in his honor.

Tariff discussion was continued in the Senate, Mr. Piles, of Washington, speaking in defense of the Dingley rates on lumber, and Mr. Borah, of Idaho, strongly advocating an income tax.

The officials of the War Department have under consideration the adoption of a design for a medal, to be issued to those who served with the army of Cuban pacification.

Miss Mattie Voorhees, who lived by herself in Mercer county, was burned to death yesterday. The woman was an invalid, and was unable to escape when her home caught fire.

Thirteen civilians and soldiers, sentenced by military courts to death for murder, were hanged in different parts of Constantinople at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The second national peace congress was opened formally yesterday in Chicago. A letter was read from President Taft commending the purposes of the convention.

The thirty-fifth Kentucky Derby was won yesterday by Rome Reapers' Wintergreen, with Miami second and Dr. Barkley third. Ten horses started.

The appointments of Oscar S. Straus as Ambassador to Turkey and W. W. Rockhill as Ambassador to Russia were announced yesterday in Washington.

Carlisle D. Gray, who won fame by successfully making the trip through the Niagara rapids five times, died yesterday in Detroit.

Senator Cullom, in an interview, said he did not believe Congress would adjourn by June 1, as Senator Aldrich has predicted.

President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced that he will not accept a reelection.

Cyprano Castro left Paris yesterday suddenly for Santander, Spain, where he will await the arrival of his wife.

The Turkish cabinet, which was organized April 30, with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, has resigned.

A test in the courts of the Tennessee prohibition law is regarded as a certainty.

## REAL VICTORY TO RAILROADS

## Commodities Clause Construed by Supreme Court

## Constitutionality of Section Is Upheld.

## But Government's Construction Is Too Comprehensive.

## JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTS.

Washington, May 3.—It has been many a day since a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has been received with so much interest as was manifested to-day in the decision of this court in the case of the commodities clause of the Hepburn interstate commerce act, reversing the decision of the lower court, which held the section unconstitutional. The construction for which the Government contended, however, was not sustained, the court deciding that a railroad might transport commodities produced or mined by it, provided the road does not own the commodity at the time of its shipment. It was also held that ownership of stock in the company owning the commodity does not constitute ownership by the railroad. The decision is expected to make but little change in the connection between the railroads and the anthracite mines.

James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., obtained a divorce from Mrs. Minnie Leonard Cabanne Brandenburg, in St. Louis yesterday, and was granted the custody of their son, whom Broughton Brandenburg, of New York, recently took to San Francisco. The divorce case was on the default docket, and no defense was offered. The plaintiff alleged desertion.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco handed down a decision reversing the opinion of the District Court in the case in which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company was found guilty of granting rebates and sent to pay fines amounting to \$330,000.

Senator Johnson, of North Dakota, is opposing the effort to erect a statue in Washington to Alexander Hamilton. He has introduced a resolution repealing the resolution providing for such a memorial. In a speech in support of his attitude, he denounced Hamilton as "a contemptible rascal."

Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, presented in the House his resolution protecting against the placing of the picture of Jefferson Davis on the silver service to be presented to the battleship Mississippi by the people of her patronage state.

A secret primary election in Hancock county to-day has been robbed of most of its interest by the withdrawal of many of the contending candidates. There is no opposition for nearly all of the principal offices.

Tribute to the memory of the late Alexander R. Shepherd, former Governor of the District of Columbia, was paid by citizens of the district at the unveiling of a statue erected in Washington in his honor.

Tariff discussion was continued in the Senate, Mr. Piles, of Washington, speaking in defense of the Dingley rates on lumber, and Mr. Borah, of Idaho, strongly advocating an income tax.

The officials of the War Department have under consideration the adoption of a design for a medal, to be issued to those who served with the army of Cuban pacification.

Miss Mattie Voorhees, who lived by herself in Mercer county, was burned to death yesterday. The woman was an invalid, and was unable to escape when her home caught fire.

Thirteen civilians and soldiers, sentenced by military courts to death for murder, were hanged in different parts of Constantinople at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The second national peace congress was opened formally yesterday in Chicago. A letter was read from President Taft commending the purposes of the convention.

The thirty-fifth Kentucky Derby was won yesterday by Rome Reapers' Wintergreen, with Miami second and Dr. Barkley third. Ten horses started.

The appointments of Oscar S. Straus as Ambassador to Turkey and W. W. Rockhill as Ambassador to Russia were announced yesterday in Washington.

Carlisle D. Gray, who won fame by successfully making the trip through the Niagara rapids five times, died yesterday in Detroit.

Senator Cullom, in an interview, said he did not believe Congress would adjourn by June 1, as Senator Aldrich has predicted.

President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced that he will not accept a reelection.

Cyprano Castro left Paris yesterday suddenly for Santander, Spain, where he will await the arrival of his wife.

## DIVORCE AFTER BRIEF HEARING

## Cabanne Gets Decree On Grounds of Desertion.

## Is Awarded Custody of the Kidnaped Boy.

## Letter From Child's Mother Read In Court.

## NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT HIM.

St. Louis, May 3.—[Special.]—James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., who has just returned from San Francisco with his son, lately abducted by Broughton Brandenburg, obtained a divorce in Judge Vinton's court to-day. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion, and the custody of the boy, James Shepard Cabanne, III, was awarded to the father. Cabanne was chief witness in the hearing, which occupied but twenty minutes. He told how he had entertained Brandenburg, a magazine writer, in his home. He said he first learned of the relations between Brandenburg and Mrs. Cabanne through reading of Mrs. Brandenburg's divorce suit, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named.

He also told of a letter he had received from his wife, in which she admitted that she had wronged him and told him she was unable to support her son.

The separation.

"We were married June 26, 1899," he said, "and the separation came in July, 1908. That summer Mrs. Cabanne had been visiting friends in New York and she returned the first of July. I believe it was July 15 that I returned home at 1 p. m. for lunch, but discovered that my wife had gone, taking our son with her. She left no word for me.

"The next day Brandenburg arrived in town. He had been introduced to him several months before by Mrs. Cabanne, who said she had met him and his wife in New York. I had entertained him in my house several times. He came to see me the day after my wife had left, and later asked me over the telephone to meet him at the Missouri Athletic Club. He said he wanted me to introduce him to some influential men in town whom he thought I knew.

A Broken Appointment.

"I went down to the M. A. C., but missed him. They told me he had left town. I went out there to see. On the car I saw a story about his wife's suit for divorce, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named as co-defendant.

"When I met him in the Hamilton, I showed him the paper and asked him if he had any truth in the story. He answered, 'Just enough truth to make it dangerous.' I made an appointment to meet him the next day, which he never kept, and I understand he left town that day.

"I did not hear anything more from him. I received no word from Mrs. Cabanne until last December. In a letter she admitted that she had done me wrong. She said that she did not ask my sympathy for herself, but that she did ask my sympathy for her son."

His Wife's Letter.

At this point Judge Grimm asked for the letter. It was produced and identified by Mrs. Cabanne. Attorney Clifton read these extracts from the letter:

"I am absolutely penniless and have been so for two weeks. New York is a cold place. I cannot support my son, and as I cannot support myself, I am forced to turn him over to the charity of strangers unless you are willing to take him. You will find him a handsome and bright boy, one of whom you can be justly proud. I do not ask for any sympathy for myself, because I admit the great wrong I have done you; but I ask for sympathy for him."

Mrs. Cabanne then continued her testimony.

"I wrote Mrs. Cabanne that I was coming to New York, which I did. I met her and arranged with her to take the boy."

Mrs. Cabanne Free To Marry.

The decree in Cabanne's favor leaves Mrs. Cabanne free to marry. Brandenburg, if he and she desire to wed, his wife obtained her divorce in the suit which first attracted Cabanne's attention to the state of affairs. Brandenburg is involved in criminal proceedings for the abduction of the boy, and is now in custody of the police.

REQUISITION HONORED, But Brandenburg Forestalls It With Habeas Corpus Writ.

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—Gov. Gillette acknowledged to-day a requisition issued by the State of New York for the return to New York of Broughton Brandenburg, the author, to answer charges of grand larceny and forgery. No contest was made. Detective Fitzsimons, of the New York police, was with him at once for San Francisco to get Brandenburg and take him to New York.

San Francisco, May 3.—Broughton Brandenburg forestalled the arrival here today of Detective Fitzsimons by securing an extradition warrant by securing a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Cabanne. The detective arrived in the city with the extradition writ, but will be powerless to act until after the decision on the writ is made. Detective Fitzsimons declared that he did not intend to return to New York without the writ of extradition without giving him backing and that he will resist its execution.

VAN CLEAVE WILL NOT OFFER FOR RE-ELECTION.

New York, May 3.—James W. Van Cleave announced to-day that he will not be a candidate for reelection as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which will hold its annual meeting May 10.

## DIVORCE AFTER BRIEF HEARING

## Cabanne Gets Decree On Grounds of Desertion.

## Is Awarded Custody of the Kidnaped Boy.

## Letter From Child's Mother Read In Court.

## NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT HIM.

St. Louis, May 3.—[Special.]—James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., who has just returned from San Francisco with his son, lately abducted by Broughton Brandenburg, obtained a divorce in Judge Vinton's court to-day. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion, and the custody of the boy, James Shepard Cabanne, III, was awarded to the father. Cabanne was chief witness in the hearing, which occupied but twenty minutes. He told how he had entertained Brandenburg, a magazine writer, in his home. He said he first learned of the relations between Brandenburg and Mrs. Cabanne through reading of Mrs. Brandenburg's divorce suit, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named.

He also told of a letter he had received from his wife, in which she admitted that she had wronged him and told him she was unable to support her son.

The separation.

"We were married June 26, 1899," he said, "and the separation came in July, 1908. That summer Mrs. Cabanne had been visiting friends in New York and she returned the first of July. I believe it was July 15 that I returned home at 1 p. m. for lunch, but discovered that my wife had gone, taking our son with her. She left no word for me.

"The next day Brandenburg arrived in town. He had been introduced to him several months before by Mrs. Cabanne, who said she had met him and his wife in New York. I had entertained him in my house several times. He came to see me the day after my wife had left, and later asked me over the telephone to meet him at the Missouri Athletic Club. He said he wanted me to introduce him to some influential men in town whom he thought I knew.

A Broken Appointment.

"I went down to the M. A. C., but missed him. They told me he had left town. I went out there to see. On the car I saw a story about his wife's suit for divorce, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named as co-defendant.

"When I met him in the Hamilton, I showed him the paper and asked him if he had any truth in the story. He answered, 'Just enough truth to make it dangerous.' I made an appointment to meet him the next day, which he never kept, and I understand he left town that day.

"I did not hear anything more from him. I received no word from Mrs. Cabanne until last December. In a letter she admitted that she had done me wrong. She said that she did not ask my sympathy for herself, but that she did ask my sympathy for her son."

His Wife's Letter.

At this point Judge Grimm asked for the letter. It was produced and identified by Mrs. Cabanne. Attorney Clifton read these extracts from the letter:

"I am absolutely penniless and have been so for two weeks. New York is a cold place. I cannot support my son, and as I cannot support myself, I am forced to turn him over to the charity of strangers unless you are willing to take him. You will find him a handsome and bright boy, one of whom you can be justly proud. I do not ask for any sympathy for myself, because I admit the great wrong I have done you; but I ask for sympathy for him."

Mrs. Cabanne then continued her testimony.

"I wrote Mrs. Cabanne that I was coming to New York, which I did. I met her and arranged with her to take the boy."

Mrs. Cabanne Free To Marry.

The decree in Cabanne's favor leaves Mrs. Cabanne free to marry. Brandenburg, if he and she desire to wed, his wife obtained her divorce in the suit which first attracted Cabanne's attention to the state of affairs. Brandenburg is involved in criminal proceedings for the abduction of the boy, and is now in custody of the police.

REQUISITION HONORED, But Brandenburg Forestalls It With Habeas Corpus Writ.

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—Gov. Gillette acknowledged to-day a requisition issued by the State of New York for the return to New York of Broughton Brandenburg, the author, to answer charges of grand larceny and forgery. No contest was made. Detective Fitzsimons, of the New York police, was with him at once for San Francisco to get Brandenburg and take him to New York.

San Francisco, May 3.—Broughton Brandenburg forestalled the arrival here today of Detective Fitzsimons by securing an extradition warrant by securing a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Cabanne. The detective arrived in the city with the extradition writ, but will be powerless to act until after the decision on the writ is made. Detective Fitzsimons declared that he did not intend to return to New York without the writ of extradition without giving him backing and that he will resist its execution.

VAN CLEAVE WILL NOT OFFER FOR RE-ELECTION.

New York, May 3.—James W. Van Cleave announced to-day that he will not be a candidate for reelection as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which will hold its annual meeting May 10.

## DIVORCE AFTER BRIEF HEARING

## Cabanne Gets Decree On Grounds of Desertion.

## Is Awarded Custody of the Kidnaped Boy.

## Letter From Child's Mother Read In Court.

## NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT HIM.

St. Louis, May 3.—[Special.]—James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., who has just returned from San Francisco with his son, lately abducted by Broughton Brandenburg, obtained a divorce in Judge Vinton's court to-day. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion, and the custody of the boy, James Shepard Cabanne, III, was awarded to the father. Cabanne was chief witness in the hearing, which occupied but twenty minutes. He told how he had entertained Brandenburg, a magazine writer, in his home. He said he first learned of the relations between Brandenburg and Mrs. Cabanne through reading of Mrs. Brandenburg's divorce suit, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named.

He also told of a letter he had received from his wife, in which she admitted that she had wronged him and told him she was unable to support her son.

The separation.

"We were married June 26, 1899," he said, "and the separation came in July, 1908. That summer Mrs. Cabanne had been visiting friends in New York and she returned the first of July. I believe it was July 15 that I returned home at 1 p. m. for lunch, but discovered that my wife had gone, taking our son with her. She left no word for me.

"The next day Brandenburg arrived in town. He had been introduced to him several months before by Mrs. Cabanne, who said she had met him and his wife in New York. I had entertained him in my house several times. He came to see me the day after my wife had left, and later asked me over the telephone to meet him at the Missouri Athletic Club. He said he wanted me to introduce him to some influential men in town whom he thought I knew.

A Broken Appointment.

"I went down to the M. A. C., but missed him. They told me he had left town. I went out there to see. On the car I saw a story about his wife's suit for divorce, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named as co-defendant.

"When I met him in the Hamilton, I showed him the paper and asked him if he had any truth in the story. He answered, 'Just enough truth to make it dangerous.' I made an appointment to meet him the next day, which he never kept, and I understand he left town that day.

"I did not hear anything more from him. I received no word from Mrs. Cabanne until last December. In a letter she admitted that she had done me wrong. She said that she did not ask my sympathy for herself, but that she did ask my sympathy for her son."

His Wife's Letter.

At this point Judge Grimm asked for the letter. It was produced and identified by Mrs. Cabanne. Attorney Clifton read these extracts from the letter:

"I am absolutely penniless and have been so for two weeks. New York is a cold place. I cannot support my son, and as I cannot support myself, I am forced to turn him over to the charity of strangers unless you are willing to take him. You will find him a handsome and bright boy, one of whom you can be justly proud. I do not ask for any sympathy for myself, because I admit the great wrong I have done you; but I ask for sympathy for him."

Mrs. Cabanne then continued her testimony.

"I wrote Mrs. Cabanne that I was coming to New York, which I did. I met her and arranged with her to take the boy."

Mrs. Cabanne Free To Marry.

The decree in Cabanne's favor leaves Mrs. Cabanne free to marry. Brandenburg, if he and she desire to wed, his wife obtained her divorce in the suit which first attracted Cabanne's attention to the state of affairs. Brandenburg is involved in criminal proceedings for the abduction of the boy, and is now in custody of the police.

REQUISITION HONORED, But Brandenburg Forestalls It With Habeas Corpus Writ.

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—Gov. Gillette acknowledged to-day a requisition issued by the State of New York for the return to New York of Broughton Brandenburg, the author, to answer charges of grand larceny and forgery. No contest was made. Detective Fitzsimons, of the New York police, was with him at once for San Francisco to get Brandenburg and take him to New York.

San Francisco, May 3.—Broughton Brandenburg forestalled the arrival here today of Detective Fitzsimons by securing an extradition warrant by securing a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Cabanne. The detective arrived in the city with the extradition writ, but will be powerless to act until after the decision on the writ is made. Detective Fitzsimons declared that he did not intend to return to New York without the writ of extradition without giving him backing and that he will resist its execution.

VAN CLEAVE WILL NOT OFFER FOR RE-ELECTION.

New York, May 3.—James W. Van Cleave announced to-day that he will not be a candidate for reelection as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which will hold its annual meeting May 10.

## DIVORCE AFTER BRIEF HEARING

## Cabanne Gets Decree On Grounds of Desertion.

## Is Awarded Custody of the Kidnaped Boy.

## Letter From Child's Mother Read In Court.

## NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT HIM.

St. Louis, May 3.—[Special.]—James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., who has just returned from San Francisco with his son, lately abducted by Broughton Brandenburg, obtained a divorce in Judge Vinton's court to-day. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion, and the custody of the boy, James Shepard Cabanne, III, was awarded to the father. Cabanne was chief witness in the hearing, which occupied but twenty minutes. He told how he had entertained Brandenburg, a magazine writer, in his home. He said he first learned of the relations between Brandenburg and Mrs. Cabanne through reading of Mrs. Brandenburg's divorce suit, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named.

He also told of a letter he had received from his wife, in which she admitted that she had wronged him and told him she was unable to support her son.

The separation.

"We were married June 26, 1899," he said, "and the separation came in July, 1908. That summer Mrs. Cabanne had been visiting friends in New York and she returned the first of July. I believe it was July 15 that I returned home at 1 p. m. for lunch, but discovered that my wife had gone, taking our son with her. She left no word for me.

"The next day Brandenburg arrived in town. He had been introduced to him several months before by Mrs. Cabanne, who said she had met him and his wife in New York. I had entertained him in my house several times. He came to see me the day after my wife had left, and later asked me over the telephone to meet him at the Missouri Athletic Club. He said he wanted me to introduce him to some influential men in town whom he thought I knew.

A Broken Appointment.

"I went down to the M. A. C., but missed him. They told me he had left town. I went out there to see. On the car I saw a story about his wife's suit for divorce, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named as co-defendant.

"When I met him in the Hamilton, I showed him the paper and asked him if he had any truth in the story. He answered, 'Just enough truth to make it dangerous.' I made an appointment to meet him the next day, which he never kept, and I understand he left town that day.

"I did not hear anything more from him. I received no word from Mrs. Cabanne until last December. In a letter she admitted that she had done me wrong. She said that she did not ask my sympathy for herself, but that she did ask my sympathy for her son."

His Wife's Letter.

At this point Judge Grimm asked for the letter. It was produced and identified by Mrs. Cabanne. Attorney Clifton read these extracts from the letter:

"I am absolutely penniless and have been so for two weeks. New York is a cold place. I cannot support my son, and as I cannot support myself, I am forced to turn him over to the charity of strangers unless you are willing to take him. You will find him a handsome and bright boy, one of whom you can be justly proud. I do not ask for any sympathy for myself, because I admit the great wrong I have done you; but I ask for sympathy for him."

Mrs. Cabanne then continued her testimony.

"I wrote Mrs. Cabanne that I was coming to New York, which I did. I met her and arranged with her to take the boy."

Mrs. Cabanne Free To Marry.

The decree in Cabanne's favor leaves Mrs. Cabanne free to marry. Brandenburg, if he and she desire to wed, his wife obtained her divorce in the suit which first attracted Cabanne's attention to the state of affairs. Brandenburg is involved in criminal proceedings for the abduction of the boy, and is now in custody of the police.

REQUISITION HONORED, But Brandenburg Forestalls It With Habeas Corpus Writ.

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—Gov. Gillette acknowledged to-day a requisition issued by the State of New York for the return to New York of Broughton Brandenburg, the author, to answer charges of grand larceny and forgery. No contest was made. Detective Fitzsimons, of the New York police, was with him at once for San Francisco to get Brandenburg and take him to New York.

San Francisco, May 3.—Broughton Brandenburg forestalled the arrival here today of Detective Fitzsimons by securing an extradition warrant by securing a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Cabanne. The detective arrived in the city with the extradition writ, but will be powerless to act until after the decision on the writ is made. Detective Fitzsimons declared that he did not intend to return to New York without the writ of extradition without giving him backing and that he will resist its execution.

VAN CLEAVE WILL NOT OFFER FOR RE-ELECTION.

New York, May 3.—James W. Van Cleave announced to-day that he will not be a candidate for reelection as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which will hold its annual meeting May 10.

## DIVORCE AFTER BRIEF HEARING

## Cabanne Gets Decree On Grounds of Desertion.

## Is Awarded Custody of the Kidnaped Boy.

## Letter From Child's Mother Read In Court.

## NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT HIM.

St. Louis, May 3.—[Special.]—James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., who has just returned from San Francisco with his son, lately abducted by Broughton Brandenburg, obtained a divorce in Judge Vinton's court to-day. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion, and the custody of the boy, James Shepard Cabanne, III, was awarded to the father. Cabanne was chief witness in the hearing, which occupied but twenty minutes. He told how he had entertained Brandenburg, a magazine writer, in his home. He said he first learned of the relations between Brandenburg and Mrs. Cabanne through reading of Mrs. Brandenburg's divorce suit, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named.

He also told of a letter he had received from his wife, in which she admitted that she had wronged him and told him she was unable to support her son.

The separation.

"We were married June 26, 1899," he said, "and the separation came in July, 1908. That summer Mrs. Cabanne had been visiting friends in New York and she returned the first of July. I believe it was July 15 that I returned home at 1 p. m. for lunch, but discovered that my wife had gone, taking our son with her. She left no word for me.

"The next day Brandenburg arrived in town. He had been introduced to him several months before by Mrs. Cabanne, who said she had met him and his wife in New York. I had entertained him in my house several times. He came to see me the day after my wife had left, and later asked me over the telephone to meet him at the Missouri Athletic Club. He said he wanted me to introduce him to some influential men in town whom he thought I knew.

A Broken Appointment.

"I went down to the M. A. C., but missed him. They told me he had left town. I went out there to see. On the car I saw a story about his wife's suit for divorce, in which Mrs. Cabanne was named as co-defendant.

"When I met him in the Hamilton, I showed him the paper and asked him if he had any truth in the story. He answered, 'Just enough truth to make it dangerous.' I made an appointment to meet him the next day, which he never kept, and I understand he left town that day.

"I did not hear anything more from him. I received no word from Mrs. Cabanne until last December. In a letter she admitted that she had done me wrong. She said that she did not ask my sympathy for herself, but that she did ask my sympathy for her son."

His Wife's Letter.

At this point Judge Grimm asked for the letter. It was produced and identified by Mrs. Cabanne. Attorney Clifton read these extracts from the letter:

"I am absolutely penniless and have been so for two weeks. New York is a cold place. I cannot support my son, and as I cannot support myself, I am forced to turn him over to the charity of strangers unless you are willing to take him. You will find him a handsome and bright boy, one of whom you can be justly proud. I do not ask for any sympathy for myself, because I admit the great wrong I have done you; but I ask for sympathy for him."

Mrs. Cab















# THE POWER OF THIS STORE FOR VARIETY, QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICE IS DEMONSTRATED IN THE BIG SEMI-ANNUAL ECONOMY SALE

## Here Are Values That Will Be Talked About

The merchandise for this sale is entirely new and seasonable; much of it is selected from our own well-conditioned stock; more of it represents underprice purchases from importers and manufacturers who overestimated the season's business. Only a few of the many saving possibilities are listed below. There are hundreds of others of equal importance throughout the store. Come Wednesday, May 5.

## BEGINNING TO-MORROW

ECONOMY SALE

ECONOMY SALE

### New Fashionable Ribbons

All-silk Taffeta Ribbons; in assorted styles; plaids, fancy striped and floral designs, also plain; in every imaginable shade; 4 and 5 inches wide; regular 19c quality; big economy sale price, per yard, 10c

Messaline Taffeta Ribbons; in all colors; also white taffeta with fancy edge; floral designs; these are 7 inches wide; 35c grade; in the big sale at, yard, 15c

### Fashionable Gloves Underpriced

16-button-length Lisle Gloves; all sizes; in tan, brown, navy, black and white; a perfect-fitting, durable Glove, worth \$1.25; economy sale price, per pair, 59c

16-button-length All-silk Gloves; double-tipped fingers; all colors and black and white; \$1.50 quality; sale price, per pair, 65c

## Tremendous Bargains in Big Economy Sale

About six months ago we held the big economy sale. An event planned along broad lines with a series of bargains that resulted in the largest volume of business this house had ever known. Great as was the selling on that occasion, however, the policy of this store demands that it be surpassed now, and to that end we have decided to hold the Big Economy Sale semi-annually and present only such sale facts as will completely upset all former trade theories. Be here Wednesday.

## ECONOMY SALE

-OF-

### Ladies' Hosiery and Knit Wear.

Ladies' Black Gauze Lisle Hose; double heel and toe; garter top; regular 25c and 35c values; sale, per pair, 15c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose; split foot; double heel and toe; garter top; 35c value; sale, per pair, 19c

Ladies' black or tan Gauze Lisle Hose; all-over or ankle lace; some embroidered in colors; high spliced heel; values up to 75c in this lot; on sale at, pair, 35c

### 100 Dozen Pure Silk Hose

Values up to \$2.50

An entire surplus stock from a prominent importer of New York. All colors and black silk or linen sole; garter hem; values ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50; all silk fine hose in this big sale at, pair, \$1.19

Ladies' Gauze Cotton Vests; low neck; sleeveless; taped neck and armholes; 10c value; in this sale, each, 5c

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Silk Lisle Vests; low neck; sleeveless; silk taped; 25c and 35c values; in this big sale, each, 15c

Ladies' White Swiss Ribbed Union Suits; low neck; sleeveless; tight and loose knee; \$1.00 values; per suit, 75c

## ECONOMY SALE

-OF-

### Waists, Corsets, Under-muslins, Etc.

Satisfying Qualities—Correct Styles—Low Prices.

WAISTS.

Lingerie Waists; embroidery and lace trimmed; values up to \$2.50; sale price, 49c

Tailor-made and Fancy Lingerie Waists, Dutch Neck, Square Neck and Fancy Stock; sale price, 98c

One lot of Fancy, Lace, Net and Silks; in cream, white, black and colors; values up to \$10; sale price, \$2.98

CORSETS.

LOT 1—New models, with double supporters; regular 75c value; sale price, 39c

LOT 2—Older and broken sizes; latest models; values up to \$2.00; sale price, 98c

LONG KIMONO.

In solid and Persian effects and colors; our regular \$5 value; for this sale, 3.49

Ladies' Muslin Gowns; embroidery trimmed; full width and length; special, 39c

Ladies' Cambric Drawers; full size; deep ruffle; for this sale, pair, 15c

CORSET COVERS.

Made of Cambric, with 2 rows of torchon lace insertion; finished with lace edge, heading and ribbon, 10c

Agos 2 to 6 years; special for this sale, 45c

Agos 8 to 14 years; light and dark percales in the new effects; special for this sale, 98c

Infants' Caps; made of sheer mull; French effects; sale price, each, 15c

Made of best Amoskeag Gingham; full and with large pocket; regular 25c value; special, 15c

One lot of Nurse and Maids' Aprons; made of best white lawn; greatest value ever shown for this sale, 19c

HOUSE DRESSES.

Made of Madras; in white and black fancy stripes; regular \$1.75 values; for this sale, 59c

Made of Gingham and Percales; prettily trimmed; for this sale, 1.39

## ECONOMY SALE

-OF-

### Toilet Requisites.

Pear's Unscented Soap, 8c

Levy's Genuine LaBlache Face Powder, box, 29c

Hydrogen Peroxide, 7c

Mennen's Talcum Powder, 7c

Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, 39c

Pompeian Massage Cream, 39c

Pure Castile Soap, worth 12 1/2c; 8c

Genuine Cosmo Butter Milk Soap, 12c

Good English Bristle Hair Brushes, 15c

Sano Liquid Soap; regular 35c grade; Special sale, 12c

Good Quality Tooth Brushes; regular 10c values; Special, 5c

One Lot of High-grade Soaps, 5c

Napoleon Violet or Lilac Talcum Powder, box, 15c

Napoleon Tooth Paste, 15c

Napoleon Creme de France, 25c

Napoleon Bath Powder, 18c

Napoleon Velvet Face Soap, 50c

Napoleon Liquid Green Soap, 50c

## ECONOMY SALE

-OF-

### Belts, Jewelry Hand Bags, Combs.

Carved or Plain Hair Barrettes; come in shell or amber; regular price, 10c

A Large Collection of New Hatpins, with assorted colored stones or medals; 25c values. Special sale, 10c

Fans, gauze or silk, white or colored, spangles and lace trimmed; regular 50c values. Sale price, 25c

Carved Bone Stick Fans; come in a large selection of patterns; value \$1.00. Sale price, 49c

Ivory Stick Fans, carved handles, spangles and lace trimmed; values \$2.00 and \$2.50. Sale price, 98c

Pure Castile Soap; regular 12 1/2c; 8c

Jet, Gold or Silver Belt Pins; regular 1.00 value. Special sale, 49c

New Brooch Pins; come in grape designs, colored stones or medals; worth 50c. Special, 25c

Brown, Tan or Black Leather Belts; regular 50c value. Sale, 10c

Hand-painted Medallions; a large variety of subjects; values up to \$1.00. Special, 25c

A Large Selection of New Jet Hatpins; value 50c. Sale, 25c

One Lot of Beauty Pins; regular 25c value. Special, 5c

Picture Frame Medallions, in silk or silver; 39c

Two and One-half Quires Good Writing Paper; regular price 15c. Special, 5c

Rose Hatpins; regular price 10c. Sale, 5c

Carnation Hatpins; regular price 19c. Sale, 10c

## ECONOMY SALE

-OF-

### Women's Equal to Custom-Made Apparel.

The Season's Most Fashionable Garments Remarkably Underpriced.

One-piece Lingerie Dresses; some made of white all-over embroidery, others of sheer fabrics of light blue, pink and champagne; prettily trimmed; a good \$12.50 value at, 7.50

200 Wool Coat Suits; of exception style; 30 values; in this big sale at, 11.95

White Serge Suits; silk lined; trimmings of jet buttons; \$25.00 value; in this sale, each, 13.50

75 Wool Coat Suits; worth \$15.00 and up; on sale at, 5.95

White Serge Skirts; regularly \$8.00; clever styles; in this sale at, 5.00

Lingerie Dresses; dainty and sheer, prettily trimmed; a purchase of 100 ordinarily \$8.75 values; in this big sale at, 3.98

100 Dresses of Pretty French Lawns; Princess styles; all colors; \$8.00 values; on sale at, 5.00

Tailored Wash Coat Suits.

\$5.95 Tailored Mercerized Linen Suits at, 3.95

\$10.00 Lace-trimmed Linen Suits at, 4.95

\$8.00 French Repp Suits; all colors, 6.75

Children's Coats; extraordinary values in this sale upward from, 2.95

Women's Silk Dresses; fashionable styles undraperie; upward from, 10.00

\$6.00 Silk Petticoats 2.95.

Black and Colored Silk Petticoats; of rare good quality; deep flounces and dust ruffles; a special lot of 30.00 values; in this sale at, each, 2.95

## ECONOMY SALE

-OF-

### Laces and Embroideries

Beautiful Qualities—Never Such Prices.

One lot Irish Croquet Bands; white or ecru; from one to four inches wide; rare designs; qualities worth up to 75c; economy sale, 25c

Oriental Lace Edges and Insertions; a special lot, recently purchased, including many choice patterns worth up to \$2.00; sale at, 50c

Oriental Lace Edges and Insertions; a lot of desirable patterns; worth up to 75c; sale at, 25c

Yard, 15c

One lot Ecru or White Nets; imitation tucks, heavy weaves or new combinations in Irish crochet effect; worth up to \$1.50; sale at, 50c

One lot Batiste or Swiss Embroidery Insertions; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth up to \$1.00; sale at, per yard, 35c

Batiste or Swiss Embroideries, Insertions and Flouncings; up to 15 inches wide; worth up to \$1.50; sale at, 65c

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00

27 and 52-inch Embroidery Flouncings; ingrainings; 4 inches wide, with edges up to 12 inches; worth \$2.50; sale price, per yard, 1.00



# Courier-Journal.

—Published—  
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of  
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.  
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1893.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.  
Louisville, Ky., 1883.

MORNING COURIER.  
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1884.

First issued as the  
Courier-Journal November 8, 1885.

Rates.  
Daily edition, one year, \$5.00  
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, 8.00  
Daily and Sunday, one month, .75  
Weekly edition, one year, 1.00

To City Subscribers.  
Daily, delivered, .10c per week  
Daily and Sunday, delivered, .15c per week  
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, \$3.00

Postage.  
Entered at the Louisville Post-office as  
second-class matter.  
10, 12 and 14 pages, 1 cent  
15, 16, 18, 20 and 24 pages, 2 cents  
25 and 32 pages, 3 cents  
Sunday edition, with magazine, 4 cents

Communications.  
All communications should be addressed  
to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.  
The editors will not be responsible for  
the return of unsolicited material.  
The editors are glad to receive  
communications, but return postage must be  
enclosed.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909

"Business." The New York stock market was irregular until the announcement of the commodities clause decision, then because of the confusion regarding the exact import of the decision the market was very erratic. A short time after which, when the decision was understood, it became strong, and closed with some material net gains.

The Chicago wheat market, after ruling strong most of the day, closed irregular. The December option closing weak about 10 points net lower.

The Chicago cattle market was 5c to 10c higher; the hog market steady to a shade lower, and the sheep market 10c to 15c higher.

The Editorial page of the current issue of Collier's Weekly is prefaced by the following simple, touching and appropriate tribute in memorial of Peter Fenelon Collier, from his only son, Robert J. Collier, who succeeds him in the ownership of that great publication:

"It was my father's wish to die in harness, and so it came to pass. His gallant spirit went forth to meet death with the same smile with which he met the daily struggle of life. He was a poor Irish boy over forty years ago. He worked his way to success with his strong hands (as a carpenter once in Dayton, Ohio, and as a printer here in Louisville), and with his unflinching courage and with his big, open boyish heart.

"He was absolutely fearless, yet the gentlest, the most easily moved, of men. He worked hard and he played hard and he loved his fellowmen, not theoretically, but with a hearty and personal affection.

"This business he built, this paper he founded, are now thrust upon me, about which I am in memory of the most loving comrades in the world that I dedicate them to clean causes such as those which he would have had me fight. God grant me strength to be worthy of him whom I loved so much."

What is said here by the son of the father is known by those who knew Peter Fenelon Collier to be the literal truth. He was a big-brained, warm-hearted son of the Emerald Isle, every inch a man and an Irishman of the noblest type; steady, straightforward and clear-sighted. He made no mistakes. He grew rich off printer's ink, and he printed nothing unclean. He loved the animal as the human kingdom heartily, with a rare taste and sense for books. We tender to those that loved him the homage of our sincere and respectful sympathy.

The Peace Congress in Chicago. The value of the National Peace Congress, now in the midst of its deliberations in Chicago, lies not in its immediate results in shaping the policies of nations, but in its influence as a maker of public sentiment. In truth, as a guide of governments it can have little direct effect. That is shown by the fact that despite its labors in the past—strengthened by international peace congresses, The Hague peace movement and orations and papers from statesmen in scattered points of the world—the nations continue year by year to increase their expenditures for armies and navies, enlarge their fortifications, adopt more and more powerful guns and build mightier and mightier ships.

At present, therefore, in view of conditions, it would seem as though the peace advocates might be discouraged. But they should not, and they appear not to be. The champions, constantly active, incessantly preaching upon the costliness of war as well as the immorality of it, are so many dynamo or battering rams or what-you-will pounding away at armies, navies, war taxes and war, and with all of them agitating and working at once public opinion is apt some fine day to develop a pretty solid opposition to the machinery of war and to war itself. An overwhelming opposition among the people cannot well be regarded as a negligible quantity. Whenever the population of a country is sternly bent on any given national policy it is not easy for a government to ignore it. In England right now we are witnessing the spectacle of a population clamoring for a stronger army and a more formidable navy. The Government will yield to the clamor, too. Whether or not the agitation which developed the present state of mind in England

spring originally from the Government is not in itself important. The existence of that state of mind itself is the weighty thing. Even an antagonistic Government would find it hard to resist.

A population firmly set upon peace would similarly impress a Government. Not one solitary nation can preserve the peace of the world. Nor have treaties ever been preventives of war; war, indeed, is a violation and abrogation of treaties. But peace congresses, busy in their respective fields in all parts of the world, like that now in session in Chicago, are mediums through which the world's public opinion may become rigidly turned against war and its forces. Little by little, as the years and the decades and the scores and even centuries pass, they may operate subtly in a steadily expanding circle. Ultimately as a result of their earnest labors there may be entrenched in the human mind all around the world such a hatred of war and such a revolt against the terrible burdens of armies and navies that more than a solitary nation will be lined up for peace.

It is that ultimate possibility which gives, then, weight to the National Peace Congress in Chicago and the other conferences of the sort held here and there from time to time. It is because of that ultimate possibility that they deserve the praise and support of all civilized men.

A Bit of Fatherly Advice. In the matter of professional advancement and the making of name and fame, Mr. District Attorney William Travers Jerome has enjoyed exceptional advantages. There may be many District Attorneys in the country as able, even as scintillating and efficient as he; but, possessed of talents of a shining order and placed in a great career of population like New York, his career has been as a city upon a hill, easily seen from afar. He has indeed seemed from afar. He has indeed seemed from afar. He has indeed seemed from afar.

That Mr. Jerome is a sound lawyer and an upright official, doing his duty as he sees it, not overstraining after the spectacular, albeit often in evidence and always attractive, carries the attestation of such party adversaries as Governor Hughes, as well as that of the just and fair-minded among the public generally. He has in addition a considerable following all his own, which admires him hugely, believes in him, and looks with expectancy to his future. He may be Mayor. He may be Governor. He may be President. Stranger things have happened, and the District Attorney has but yet set out upon the highways of preferment.

With characteristic bravery and lack of discretion, Mr. Jerome has been talking again. This time it is not the bench, but the press, which is the object of his homily. He scents a new peril in the newspapers. Upon the occasion of a public dinner given the other evening in his honor by the Grand Jurors of the County of New York, he took a fall out of the Editors. Among other lively sallies, we find the following:

"Those who have had experience in public life are advising the younger men to keep out of it because there is no future. There is no future in it because we are governed and ruled by demagogic opinions. We are only permitted to do certain things because we allow the editors to sit in their sanctums and write on subjects of which they are ignorant and on which they are unable to give any fair and just criticism. No honest man objects to criticism, but we have come to be ruled by the newspapers. There is a great peril here. In our City Councils and in our State Legislatures many wise measures are defeated on account of the whim and the lash of the newspapers."

Truly it is to be said that each heart babbles its own sorrows. In the foregoing Mr. Jerome perpetrates at least two solecisms; he ascribes to the press a power that does not belong to it and shows himself blind to the value of newspaper chatter.

To a rising man it is praise not dispraise of which to be afraid. Next to identifying itself with some issue of pith and moment, and of mounting and riding this, ambition derives most profit from hostile criticism. If a twist of injustice be attached to so much the better. The public is quick to catch the note and to resent it. Penegyr is generally ill done, where not over done. It makes not the impression of invective. "Why are these cruel things said about this young man?" the casual reader asks; and if they be continued, his attention is invoked; presently he investigates and is interested; next he discovers merit and becomes a follower; whereas, the printed praise, if observed at all and not forgotten, gives rise to suspicion, and, if the after performance does not surpass the terms of the exploitation, there is a reaction against both.

Mr. Jerome's indictment of the press would not be to the advantage of the Chicago, or Milwaukee, or even Pittsburgh. Applied to the newspapers of New York it is absurd. It presupposes continuity of thought, constancy of purpose, intellectual conviction and preeminence. Fiddlesticks! The District Attorney might have taken the exactly opposite tack with much greater truth and far better effect.

He might have said: "Gentlemen, I am made the target of a great deal of what I must consider unjust attack by the leading daily newspapers of this city. It is perhaps the nature of my office at times to invite if not to provoke it. Being a man of flesh and blood, setting store by the public approval, nor yet clothed with the hide of a phoebos, I confess that now and then I jar a man a little; that now and then I am disposed to brood over it and to magnify it and to return it in kind. But, when the sobering second thought interposes its wise admonition I say to myself, 'William Travers, the game is not worth the candle.' I say to myself, 'William Travers, the boys are

very frisky to-day, don't interrupt the festivities.' I say to myself, 'William Travers, what you have most to dread is their indifference.'"

And thus he might continue as we do; the daily newspaper is a power in the land. That is a fact. It reaches the public first with the news. That is an advantage. But, hard upon its heels come those who read it. They are made up of all sorts and conditions of men. Touching the remote, the unfamiliar, they are likely to accept the immediate story, and to fall in with the prevailing opinion in case there be a prevailing opinion among the narrators of the History of Yesterday; but as to matters right at home, relating directly to the vicinage, every mother's son of them is his own oracle. He does not not need to be told what to think and how to do by Old Man Bennett, or Old Man Pulitzer, or Old Man Reid, but he takes their proposed usurpation of his free will and familiar knowledge as intrusive; and more so since Mr. Reid lives in London, and Mr. Bennett in Paris, whilst Mr. Pulitzer lives God knows where, but not in New York. Even when all of them were at home and united upon a movement, or a candidate, New York has voted them down. Why should he be irritated, or frightened by the boys they send to mill? The press is powerless against an honest man. It is powerful only for truth in the abstract. The elder Carter Harrison, a man of extraordinary talents and merits, as Mr. Jerome is, used to sweep Chicago against the opposition of a united press.

And, if Mr. Jerome cared to go on, he might proceed to moralize as follows: "I do read with annoyance what they say about me, and then I turn to the other pages and read with amazement what they say about other men; nay, about the situation in general. They rarely hit it. They contradict to-day what they printed yesterday, and they will doubtless contradict to-morrow what is printed to-day. There is neither concurrence of opinion nor consistency of statement. They write much as kittens play with a string, forgetting the one end whilst toying with the other. Vehicles of disjointed thought! Why, they are slaves that take no account of the fluids that they pass; hour-glasses filled with sand that, though it glistens, leaves not a grain behind; the very underlings who represent them—impersonal, unknown, irresponsible—are here to-day and gone to-morrow. I love my friends, but I am proud of my enemies. Affection is often misleading—too often blind. Hostility assures me I am doing my duty. It is the truth that hurts, the hit dog that howls. During a Municipal campaign I can reach as many voters as they can. Face to face with the people, I can meet their objections, answer their arguments, and expose their lying. Let 'em come! They can't get away with more of me than I of them, for I, bless you, can fight four-and-fifty hours by my watch, and my watch is slow!"

The old rule of shooting an Editor when he displeased you was denumerable for its repugnance. It had been always better to laugh at him. In the long run the press from internal sources furnishes its own corrective. Its contradictions confuse the public and defeat themselves. He chortles most who chortles last. In the eternal sum total no man can be "snuffed out" by an article, or a thousand articles, unless he makes himself accessory after the fact for want of the staying quality, of which let us add, Mr. Jerome has never been suspected, or accused.

And so, as we old salts observe, avast there, William Travers; brace up and have some style about you; take a blue-ink and tell the newspapers to go to thunder!

A Papermaker and the Tariff. Mr. David S. Cowles, president of a firm of paper manufacturers, which controls several paper-making companies, complains to the Courier-Journal of the "inability of the papermakers to defend themselves, owing to the fact that the columns of the press were practically closed to them."

The Courier-Journal takes pleasure in opening its columns to him, and assuring him that they have never been closed to any papermaker who desired a hearing. Mr. Cowles writes:

"It is, perhaps, needless for me to say that the paper is the only medium through which a great many people respecting the truth of the charges made against me, notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the House of Representatives, exonerated the papermakers of the charge made against them of illegal combination in restraint of trade, and a combination to advance the price of newspaper to the detriment of the publishers."

"It is stated in an editorial in the Courier-Journal that Mr. John Norris made the charges before the Senate Finance Committee that owing to incompetency and lack of ability the annual loss from waste in the manufacture of news print paper is \$30,000,000, and that burden falls heavily upon the consumers of paper."

"If the writer of that editorial had taken the trouble to make the slightest investigation of the truthfulness of that statement before giving it to your readers it is impossible to believe that he would have written it as he did. In round figures the daily production of news print in the United States is 3,500 tons. Multiplying that amount by 365—that is, to say, the working days of the year, after allowing for Sundays, holidays and shutdowns which occur from either high or low water or from causes beyond the control of the manufacturer—we have a total production of news print in twelve months in the United States of 1,267,500 tons. Assuming the value of that product on the basis of 2 cents a pound, or \$40 a ton, it is the value of \$50,700,000. There is a waste of \$30,000,000 in an absurdity on its face, and yet it is such reckless statements and misrepresentations which are doing the most serious harm to a legitimate industry of this country, and which, in my humble judgment, in the end will prove of tremendous disadvantage to the supplier of news print."

Under the present existing tariff ground wood pulp imported from a foreign country pays a duty of practically 10 per cent, and news print imported from a foreign country pays practically a duty of 15 per cent. It cannot be claimed that these are excessive duties under any system of tariff.

"If the entire tariff of the United States was to be redistributed on the basis of a tariff for revenue only, and the protective feature entirely eliminated, the rate on pulp and paper would be entitled to an advance, and not a reduction."

"If my information is correct, in the old days, before 1890, when a tariff for revenue only was imposed for a short time, 35 per cent on the average was found to be inadequate. Just what a tariff for revenue only would mean under present existing conditions I am not prepared to say, as I do not know, but it is perfectly clear to me that 10 per cent, and 15 per cent, would bankrupt the Federal Treasury."

"Please do not forget that long before a single papermill or pulpmill was built in Canada, the productive capacity of the news print of the United States was equal to the demand, and at no time has the production within the United States been insufficient to provide the newspapers with all the paper they could consume, and still leave a considerable surplus for export abroad."

Mr. Cowles, in referring approvingly to one feature of the Mann Committee's report, ignores the main features, which the framers of the Payne tariff bill accepted in revising the rates on pulp and paper in a way that so displeased the papermakers. The investigations of the committee were very thorough, and the Courier-Journal, while it would go farther in the interest of the consumers than the committee thought it judicious to go at this time, regrets that the papermakers seem to have more influence with the Senate Finance Committee than the Mann committee has, without stopping to quibble over the technical question of the existence of a paper trust. For it knows, as Mr. Cowles must know, that however that question may be viewed, and whether under the law there is such a thing as a paper trust, the methods and results of a trust are plainly manifest in the paper industry."

Mr. Norris is fully competent to take care of himself without the help of the Courier-Journal. The able chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association Committee on Paper has fortified his findings and arguments with authentic facts, many of them taken from Government sources, which cannot be brushed aside by those who do not like them. As to his contention that there is a waste of \$30,000,000 in the manufacture of paper in the United States, owing to the incompetency of the paper, this was quoted by the Courier-Journal for what it was worth, and we think anything that Mr. Norris may say on this subject is worth a good deal. Certainly the case he made out in this instance was more convincing than Mr. Cowles' method of controverting it. To say that incompetency which turns out a \$42,000,000 product may not do it with \$30,000,000 waste is not impressive. An incompetent management of a factory, protected by a high tariff, is capable of a greater proportion of waste than that. Besides, Mr. Cowles, in his estimate of the daily output of paper, places it at 3,500 tons, whereas six concerns have a capacity of more than 4,500 tons, and the capacity of all the paper mills of the country is nearly 15,000 tons. That the International Paper Company shuts down many of these mills, and the product is so curtailed to less than the needs of consumption in order that exorbitant prices may be charged, is a fact which ought to have some bearing in fixing the tariff on paper, whatever bearing it may have on the question of the existence of a trust.

It seems to us that Mr. Cowles is somewhat confused as to just what a tariff for revenue only is. In a real tariff for revenue only system, paper would be on the free list. There could be no such thing in this country as a tariff for revenue only on news print paper. Mr. Cowles' references to the tariff are not at all enlightening. The tariff on news print paper is \$6 a ton. The cost of producing paper in the United States is several dollars less than \$30 a ton. The Republican principle of protection, as laid down in the party's platform, is a tariff only sufficient high to cover the difference in home and foreign production, with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. But it has been fully demonstrated that it costs less to make paper in the United States than it costs in Canada, the country from which the imports are feared by our papermakers. Hence there is no justification of a tariff on paper, even on the theory of the high protectionists.

George Weissinger Smith has been formally notified by the Grinstead machine that it is impossible for him to win in the coming primaries. As the Mayor still has at his command, on the official payroll, the men who pulled off the April primaries of last year, it looks as if this warning notification were something more than an empty boast.

"It is not expected," observes a Republican contemporary, "that the change of management at Constantino will make any difference in the price of Turkish baths." Not, it is safe to say, if Aldrich can help it. He is no doubt determined to keep the tariff as high on Turkish baths as on everything else.

Noting that in 1907 the beef trust paid cattlemen \$12.50 apiece for cows and sold the hides alone for \$3 apiece, the trust is now endeavoring to establish a riddle horse syndicate of local breeders, who are to be paid for the hides of the riddle horses. Such a good thing for the trusts as a tariff on hides is not likely to be let slip by the trusts' best friend at Washington.

John Davidson, one of Britain's minor poets, has been missing from his home at Penzance a month. Pirates?

Says Lloyd-George to the British Dreadnoughts: "Put that in your pipe and smoke it!"

## RECENT EVENTS

### In Democratic Primary In Fayette To-day.

Lexington, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—The Democratic county and city primary elections in Fayette county will be held to-day.

WITHDRAWALS ROB ELECTION OF ITS INTEREST. Much of the interest in the election has been taken by the withdrawal of the candidates in the number of the most important races, leaving only three of the county offices for which there will be contests. These races are for County Assessor, Coroner, and Sheriff, and which will be held to-day.

Mr. Cowles, in referring approvingly to one feature of the Mann Committee's report, ignores the main features, which the framers of the Payne tariff bill accepted in revising the rates on pulp and paper in a way that so displeased the papermakers. The investigations of the committee were very thorough, and the Courier-Journal, while it would go farther in the interest of the consumers than the committee thought it judicious to go at this time, regrets that the papermakers seem to have more influence with the Senate Finance Committee than the Mann committee has, without stopping to quibble over the technical question of the existence of a paper trust. For it knows, as Mr. Cowles must know, that however that question may be viewed, and whether under the law there is such a thing as a paper trust, the methods and results of a trust are plainly manifest in the paper industry."

Mr. Norris is fully competent to take care of himself without the help of the Courier-Journal. The able chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association Committee on Paper has fortified his findings and arguments with authentic facts, many of them taken from Government sources, which cannot be brushed aside by those who do not like them. As to his contention that there is a waste of \$30,000,000 in the manufacture of paper in the United States, owing to the incompetency of the paper, this was quoted by the Courier-Journal for what it was worth, and we think anything that Mr. Norris may say on this subject is worth a good deal. Certainly the case he made out in this instance was more convincing than Mr. Cowles' method of controverting it. To say that incompetency which turns out a \$42,000,000 product may not do it with \$30,000,000 waste is not impressive. An incompetent management of a factory, protected by a high tariff, is capable of a greater proportion of waste than that. Besides, Mr. Cowles, in his estimate of the daily output of paper, places it at 3,500 tons, whereas six concerns have a capacity of more than 4,500 tons, and the capacity of all the paper mills of the country is nearly 15,000 tons. That the International Paper Company shuts down many of these mills, and the product is so curtailed to less than the needs of consumption in order that exorbitant prices may be charged, is a fact which ought to have some bearing in fixing the tariff on paper, whatever bearing it may have on the question of the existence of a trust.

It seems to us that Mr. Cowles is somewhat confused as to just what a tariff for revenue only is. In a real tariff for revenue only system, paper would be on the free list. There could be no such thing in this country as a tariff for revenue only on news print paper. Mr. Cowles' references to the tariff are not at all enlightening. The tariff on news print paper is \$6 a ton. The cost of producing paper in the United States is several dollars less than \$30 a ton. The Republican principle of protection, as laid down in the party's platform, is a tariff only sufficient high to cover the difference in home and foreign production, with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. But it has been fully demonstrated that it costs less to make paper in the United States than it costs in Canada, the country from which the imports are feared by our papermakers. Hence there is no justification of a tariff on paper, even on the theory of the high protectionists.

George Weissinger Smith has been formally notified by the Grinstead machine that it is impossible for him to win in the coming primaries. As the Mayor still has at his command, on the official payroll, the men who pulled off the April primaries of last year, it looks as if this warning notification were something more than an empty boast.

"It is not expected," observes a Republican contemporary, "that the change of management at Constantino will make any difference in the price of Turkish baths." Not, it is safe to say, if Aldrich can help it. He is no doubt determined to keep the tariff as high on Turkish baths as on everything else.

Noting that in 1907 the beef trust paid cattlemen \$12.50 apiece for cows and sold the hides alone for \$3 apiece, the trust is now endeavoring to establish a riddle horse syndicate of local breeders, who are to be paid for the hides of the riddle horses. Such a good thing for the trusts as a tariff on hides is not likely to be let slip by the trusts' best friend at Washington.

John Davidson, one of Britain's minor poets, has been missing from his home at Penzance a month. Pirates?

Says Lloyd-George to the British Dreadnoughts: "Put that in your pipe and smoke it!"

## RECENT EVENTS

### In Democratic Primary In Fayette To-day.

Lexington, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—The Democratic county and city primary elections in Fayette county will be held to-day.

WITHDRAWALS ROB ELECTION OF ITS INTEREST. Much of the interest in the election has been taken by the withdrawal of the candidates in the number of the most important races, leaving only three of the county offices for which there will be contests. These races are for County Assessor, Coroner, and Sheriff, and which will be held to-day.

Mr. Cowles, in referring approvingly to one feature of the Mann Committee's report, ignores the main features, which the framers of the Payne tariff bill accepted in revising the rates on pulp and paper in a way that so displeased the papermakers. The investigations of the committee were very thorough, and the Courier-Journal, while it would go farther in the interest of the consumers than the committee thought it judicious to go at this time, regrets that the papermakers seem to have more influence with the Senate Finance Committee than the Mann committee has, without stopping to quibble over the technical question of the existence of a paper trust. For it knows, as Mr. Cowles must know, that however that question may be viewed, and whether under the law there is such a thing as a paper trust, the methods and results of a trust are plainly manifest in the paper industry."

Mr. Norris is fully competent to take care of himself without the help of the Courier-Journal. The able chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association Committee on Paper has fortified his findings and arguments with authentic facts, many of them taken from Government sources, which cannot be brushed aside by those who do not like them. As to his contention that there is a waste of \$30,000,000 in the manufacture of paper in the United States, owing to the incompetency of the paper, this was quoted by the Courier-Journal for what it was worth, and we think anything that Mr. Norris may say on this subject is worth a good deal. Certainly the case he made out in this instance was more convincing than Mr. Cowles' method of controverting it. To say that incompetency which turns out a \$42,000,000 product may not do it with \$30,000,000 waste is not impressive. An incompetent management of a factory, protected by a high tariff, is capable of a greater proportion of waste than that. Besides, Mr. Cowles, in his estimate of the daily output of paper, places it at 3,500 tons, whereas six concerns have a capacity of more than 4,500 tons, and the capacity of all the paper mills of the country is nearly 15,000 tons. That the International Paper Company shuts down many of these mills, and the product is so curtailed to less than the needs of consumption in order that exorbitant prices may be charged, is a fact which ought to have some bearing in fixing the tariff on paper, whatever bearing it may have on the question of the existence of a trust.

It seems to us that Mr. Cowles is somewhat confused as to just what a tariff for revenue only is. In a real tariff for revenue only system, paper would be on the free list. There could be no such thing in this country as a tariff for revenue only on news print paper. Mr. Cowles' references to the tariff are not at all enlightening. The tariff on news print paper is \$6 a ton. The cost of producing paper in the United States is several dollars less than \$30 a ton. The Republican principle of protection, as laid down in the party's platform, is a tariff only sufficient high to cover the difference in home and foreign production, with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. But it has been fully demonstrated that it costs less to make paper in the United States than it costs in Canada, the country from which the imports are feared by our papermakers. Hence there is no justification of a tariff on paper, even on the theory of the high protectionists.

George Weissinger Smith has been formally notified by the Grinstead machine that it is impossible for him to win in the coming primaries. As the Mayor still has at his command, on the official payroll, the men who pulled off the April primaries of last year, it looks as if this warning notification were something more than an empty boast.

"It is not expected," observes a Republican contemporary, "that the change of management at Constantino will make any difference in the price of Turkish baths." Not, it is safe to say, if Aldrich can help it. He is no doubt determined to keep the tariff as high on Turkish baths as on everything else.

Noting that in 1907 the beef trust paid cattlemen \$12.50 apiece for cows and sold the hides alone for \$3 apiece, the trust is now endeavoring to establish a riddle horse syndicate of local breeders, who are to be paid for the hides of the riddle horses. Such a good thing for the trusts as a tariff on hides is not likely to be let slip by the trusts' best friend at Washington.

John Davidson, one of Britain's minor poets, has been missing from his home at Penzance a month. Pirates?

Says Lloyd-George to the British Dreadnoughts: "Put that in your pipe and smoke it!"

## RECENT EVENTS

### In Democratic Primary In Fayette To-day.

Lexington, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—The Democratic county and city primary elections in Fayette county will be held to-day.

WITHDRAWALS ROB ELECTION OF ITS INTEREST. Much of the interest in the election has been taken by the withdrawal of the candidates in the number of the most important races, leaving only three of the county offices for which there will be contests. These races are for County Assessor, Coroner, and Sheriff, and which will be held to-day.

Mr. Cowles, in referring approvingly to one feature of the Mann Committee's report, ignores the main features, which the framers of the Payne tariff bill accepted in revising the rates on pulp and paper in a way that so displeased the papermakers. The investigations of the committee were very thorough, and the Courier-Journal, while it would go farther in the interest of the consumers than the committee thought it judicious to go at this time, regrets that the papermakers seem to have more influence with the Senate Finance Committee than the Mann committee has, without stopping to quibble over the technical question of the existence of a paper trust. For it knows, as Mr. Cowles must know, that however that question may be viewed, and whether under the law there is such a thing as a paper trust, the methods and results of a trust are plainly manifest in the paper industry."

Mr. Norris is fully competent to take care of himself without the help of the Courier-Journal. The able chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association Committee on Paper has fortified his findings and arguments with authentic facts, many of them taken from Government sources, which cannot be brushed aside by those who do not like them. As to his contention that there is a waste of \$30,000,000 in the manufacture of paper in the United States, owing to the incompetency of the paper, this was quoted by the Courier-Journal for what it was worth, and we think anything that Mr. Norris may say on this subject is worth a good deal. Certainly the case he made out in this instance was more convincing than Mr. Cowles' method of controverting it. To say that incompetency which turns out a \$42,000,000 product may not do it with \$30,000,000 waste is not impressive. An incompetent management of a factory, protected by a high tariff, is capable of a greater proportion of waste than that. Besides, Mr. Cowles, in his estimate of the daily output of paper, places it at 3,500 tons, whereas six concerns have a capacity of more than 4,500 tons, and the capacity of all the paper mills of the country is nearly 15,000 tons. That the International Paper Company shuts down many of these mills, and the product is so curtailed to less than the needs of consumption in order that exorbitant prices may be charged, is a fact which ought to have some bearing in fixing the tariff on paper, whatever bearing it may have on the question of the existence of a trust.

It seems to us that Mr. Cowles is somewhat confused as to just what a tariff for revenue only is. In a real tariff for revenue only system, paper would be on the free list. There could be no such thing in this country as a tariff for revenue only on news print paper. Mr. Cowles' references to the tariff are not at all enlightening. The tariff on news print paper is \$6 a ton. The cost of producing paper in the United States is several dollars less than \$30 a ton. The Republican principle of protection, as laid down in the party's platform, is a tariff only sufficient high to cover the difference in home and foreign production, with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. But it has been fully demonstrated that it costs less to make paper in the United States than it costs in Canada, the country from which the imports are feared by our papermakers. Hence there is no justification of a tariff on paper, even on the theory of the high protectionists.

George Weissinger Smith has been formally notified by the Grinstead machine that it is impossible for him to win in the coming primaries. As the Mayor still has at his command, on the official payroll, the men who pulled off the April primaries of last year, it looks as if this warning notification were something more than an empty boast.

"It is not expected," observes a Republican contemporary, "that the change of management at Constantino will make any difference in the price of Turkish baths." Not, it is safe to say, if Aldrich can help it. He is no doubt determined to keep the tariff as high on Turkish baths as on everything else.

Noting that in 1907 the beef trust paid cattlemen \$12.50 apiece for cows and sold the hides alone for \$3 apiece, the trust is now endeavoring to establish a riddle horse syndicate of local breeders, who are to be paid for the hides of the riddle horses. Such a good thing for the trusts as a tariff on hides is not likely to be let slip by the trusts' best friend at Washington.

John Davidson, one of Britain's minor poets, has been missing from his home at Penzance a month. Pirates?

Says Lloyd-George to the British Dreadnoughts: "Put that in your pipe and smoke it!"

## Points About People.

### Misses Isabelle and Patty McLennan, of Montreal, Canada, will return home on Friday after a two-weeks' stay as the guests of Mrs. Alexander McLennan.

Miss Mary Brewitt Stucky, who has been the guest of Miss Sunshine Sweeney in Lexington for two weeks, returned home yesterday morning.

Miss Blandina Griffiths, who has been attending Miss Louise Burton's house-party in Lexington, will wait until Mr. and Mrs. Peter Powell for a week before returning home.

The following composed a party which took luncheon at the Pendennis Club and afterward attended the Derby: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bliss, of New York; Miss Claire Glen, of Nashville; Miss Edna Applegate, Miss Mamie Applegate, Mrs. Edwin Tower, of New York; Mr. Edwin B. H. Tower, of New York; Mr. John Tower, of New York; Mr. Richard Williams, Mr. James D. Simpson, of Cincinnati.

Mr. John B. Otter, who has been at Hot Springs, Va., for three weeks, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Tinfard Lewis entertained the members of the eight-hundred and eighty-first afternoon at her home on Oak street.

Mrs. Arthur O. Langham and Miss Nellie Peter expect to sail for Europe on May 15.

Mr.















10  
PIRATES TAKE  
ANOTHER GAME

Clarke's Men Have No  
Trouble In Defeating the  
Chicago Cubs.

REDS LOSE TO ST. LOUIS.

Boston, New York and Chicago White  
Sox Are the Winners In the  
American League.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American Association.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—St. Paul defeated  
Milwaukee, 3 to 2.

National League.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3.—Pittsburgh defeated  
Chicago, 9 to 2.

American League.  
NEW YORK, N.Y., May 3.—New York defeated  
Boston, 7 to 1.

Southern League.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3.—Memphis defeated  
Little Rock, 4 to 0.

Bluegrass League.  
RICHMOND, Ky., May 3.—Richmond defeated  
Paris, 5 to 0.

Central League.  
DAYTON, Ohio, May 3.—Dayton defeated  
Evansville, 4 to 0.

South Bend Vandalia.  
SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 3.—South Bend defeated  
Vandalia, 4 to 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American Association.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

National League.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
CHICAGO, Ill., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

American League.  
NEW YORK, N.Y., 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
BOSTON, Mass., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

Southern League.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

Bluegrass League.  
RICHMOND, Ky., 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
PARIS, Ky., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

Central League.  
DAYTON, Ohio, 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
EVANSVILLE, Ind., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

South Bend Vandalia.  
SOUTH BEND, Ind., 1st place, 10 games won, 4 lost.  
VANDALIA, Ind., 2nd place, 8 games won, 6 lost.

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

American Association.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., at Milwaukee.

National League.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., at Chicago.

American League.  
NEW YORK, N.Y., at Boston.

Southern League.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., at Little Rock.

Bluegrass League.  
RICHMOND, Ky., at Paris.

Central League.  
DAYTON, Ohio, at Evansville.

South Bend Vandalia.  
SOUTH BEND, Ind., at Vandalia.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 3.

Milwaukee, May 3.—St. Paul bunched hits  
off Clarke in the first and eighth innings for  
six runs, winning easily by a score of 6 to 3.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

Chicago, May 3.—Chicago defeated Detroit 4  
to 0.

WET GROUNDS  
SPOIL SPORT  
BEN COLE WINS  
SOCIETY FOLK  
FEATURE EVENT  
SEE BIG RACE

Colonels and the Indianapolis  
Teams Unable to Play  
at Eclipse Park.

LOCALS AWAY UNTIL JUNE 2.

Pett's Players In Good Shape and  
Confident of Winning Majority  
of the Contests.

First Race at Kansas City.

LIVE WIRE'S EUTAW PURSE.

ALTIMORE, May 3.—Fair weather

brought out a banner crowd at  
Pimlico to-day. Large fields and

a fast track made up a good racing  
card. The feature, the Potomac

Steeplechase, went to Ben Cole, who  
fenced in brilliant fashion, and led his

grandstand and clubhouse. The track  
was not so wet as to mar the beauty of

the scene; this society had its full swing  
by the weather of the morning. But their

hats were colorful enough, and sufficient  
to smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

Leads Field From Start To  
Finish In Steeplechase  
Race.

GOOD DAY FOR FORM PLAYERS.

Rio Grande, At a Good Price, Beats  
Bobbie Kean and Others  
At a Mile.

First Race at Kansas City.

LIVE WIRE'S EUTAW PURSE.

ALTIMORE, May 3.—Fair weather

brought out a banner crowd at  
Pimlico to-day. Large fields and

a fast track made up a good racing  
card. The feature, the Potomac

Steeplechase, went to Ben Cole, who  
fenced in brilliant fashion, and led his

grandstand and clubhouse. The track  
was not so wet as to mar the beauty of

the scene; this society had its full swing  
by the weather of the morning. But their

hats were colorful enough, and sufficient  
to smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

Beautiful Women Grace Club-  
house and Grandstand.

Gorgeous Costumes Add  
Color To Scene.

Fair Ones Give Sporting In-  
stincts Full Swing.

First Race at Kansas City.

LIVE WIRE'S EUTAW PURSE.

ALTIMORE, May 3.—Fair weather

brought out a banner crowd at  
Pimlico to-day. Large fields and

a fast track made up a good racing  
card. The feature, the Potomac

Steeplechase, went to Ben Cole, who  
fenced in brilliant fashion, and led his

grandstand and clubhouse. The track  
was not so wet as to mar the beauty of

the scene; this society had its full swing  
by the weather of the morning. But their

hats were colorful enough, and sufficient  
to smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

Financial and Commercial  
MONETARY.

Monday Evening, May 3.—In the New York  
market call money rose at 2 per cent. and  
time funds at 2 1/2 per cent. and money days  
and 2 1/2 per cent. for six months. The local market  
was only fairly active. There was very little  
call for credit. Interest rates were quoted at  
5 to 6 per cent.  
New York exchange was quoted at 25 to 40  
premium.

The report of the Clearing-house today was  
as follows:  
Day's clearing: \$4,480,207  
Balance: 380,200

There was a fair movement in local securi-  
ties, with an upward tendency to values. There  
were seven sales at the Stock Exchange and  
a good volume of business was done on the  
New York, Springfield and Chicago and  
St. Louis exchanges. The features of the day's  
clearing, Springfield figured in three sales at  
8 1/2, and was wanted in round lots from 8 1/2  
up to 8 1/2, with offerings light. St. Joe com-  
mon sold at 4 1/2, an advance of 1/2, and other  
orders at 4 1/2 were unfilled. Portland com-  
mon was 4 1/2, with the demand large.

How Some Were Attired.

With all the heartiest joy that belated  
sunshine brings, the women of Louisville  
and Kentucky gave full swing to their  
sporting instincts yesterday afternoon at  
Churchill Downs. Though the sun came  
out gradually at first, its ardent rays  
warmed the air and the cockles of the  
hearts of racegoers, so that in the end  
the thirty-fifth running of the great race  
did not lack the pretty spectacularity that  
the presence of Kentucky women give to  
any gathering graced by their presence.

Churchill Downs looked good and green  
after the rain, and the sunshine harmo-  
nized well with the freshened aspect  
of the grandstand and clubhouse. The track  
was not so wet as to mar the beauty of  
the scene; this society had its full swing  
by the weather of the morning. But their  
hats were colorful enough, and sufficient  
to smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least

smart to smart completely the least  
smart to smart completely the least







